144574

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.

THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XVII., No. 806. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6TH, 1866. PRICE, TAELS 15 ℔ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

CIRCUMSTANCES have occurred in Bombay to induce me to resume the family business connection in that city established nearly a Century ago by my Grand-Uncle, the late JOHN FORBES, Esq., of NEVE, and continued by my Father, the late SIR CHARLES FORBES, up to the period of his death in 1849. With that object in view I have arranged to establish a house in Bombay under the designation of SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co. for the conducting of Banking and Agency business only.

My partners are Mr. HENRY FORMAN, of Bombay; my Son Mr. GEORGE STEWART FORBES, of Aslown, Aberdeenshire; Mr. ANDREW JOHN MACDONALD, for some years a confidential Assistant of Messrs. FORBES, FORBES & Co.; and Mr. HENRY RANDALL CORMACK, Son of the late Mr. HENRY CORMACK, Merchant, Bombay. The resident partners in Bombay will be Mr. FORMAN, Mr. MACDONALD and Mr. CORMACK.

The firm of SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co. will act as the special agents of my London firm, FORBES, FORBES & Co., and the latter will act as the special London Agents of the Bombay House.

CHARLES FORBES, BART.
of Neve and Edinglassie.
London, 12th October, 1865.

REFERRING to the annexed Circular, the undersigned firm of SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co. is this day established in Bombay.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 9th November, 1865.

NOTICE.—Messrs. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Bombay, will in future act in Bombay, as the sole Agents of the undersigned.

FORBES, FORBES & Co.
6ja 667 London, 12th October, 1865.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself here as *General Commission Agent, and Broker.*

J. G. FLOWERDEW.
tf 665 Shanghai, November 4th, 1865.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to announce, that he is prepared to value and inspect teas, and other Chinese products, and to receive commissions for their sale or purchase, either on the spot, or at home.

WILLIAM COCHRAN,
Tea Broker.
Established, 15th June, 1864.
6ja-66 649 Shanghai, 7th Oct., 1865.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. CRAVEN WILSON in our Firm, both in Hankow and Chinkiang, terminated on the 15th instant.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
Shanghai, June 17th, 1865.

WITH reference to the above, the business hitherto conducted by Messrs. CRAVEN WILSON & Co., at Chinkiang, will for the future be carried on under the style and Firm of

CHARLES HUDSON & Co.
tf 608 Shanghai, 17th June, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. ALBERT ROBINSON, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. RANDOLPH, ELDER & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.
tf 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

NOTICE.—During my absence from China, I have appointed Mr. D. L. HUNTER of this port to act as my attorney; and I have to request that all communications from this date be addressed to him at the office of Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

J. T. BRAND.
tf 664 Shanghai, 21st Oct., 1865.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector* at this Port.

ALEXANDER COCK.
Office,—*Laou-Hokee-Hong.*
tf 635 Shanghai, Sept. 1st, 1865.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.—The business of the Undersigned as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Agent* at this port will from this date be carried on under the style of KINNEAR & Co.

W. B. KINNEAR.
tf 567 Foochow, Jan. 1st, 1865.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *General Commission Merchant* at this Port.

J. M. RINGER.
tf 612 Hankow, 1st June, 1865.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Chefoo, and Mr. J. D. THORBURN will sign our Firm per procuration at that place.

MEADOWS & Co.
tf 297 Tientsin, 2nd November, 1863.

JOHN POOK.

COMMISSION AGENT,
4, LIME STREET SQUARE,
London, E.C.
tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE PLANT, PRINTING PRESSES, TYPES, FIXTURES, and other STOCK IN TRADE, and also GOOD WILL of the *China Mail*, Weekly Newspaper; *The Overland China Mail*, Fortnightly Newspaper; *The Evening Mail*, Daily Newspaper; and *The China Directory*,—published in Hongkong, and belonging to the Estate of the late JAMES KEMP.

Applications for the Purchase of the above to be made, on or before the 18th day of January next, to the Undersigned, from whom all information respecting the extent of the Business and amount of the Stock may be obtained.

G. FALCONER,
Executor.
30ja 676 Hongkong, Dec. 20th, 1865.

FOR SALE.

SHERRY Yasi's in	2 & 3	doz. cases,	Tls. 8	p. doz.
Port,	,,	,,	,, 8	,,
Champagne, in	1	,,	,, 12	,,
Claret, (Barton & Guestier's) St. Juen, in	1-	doz. cases,	,, 8	,,
Medoci	1	,,	,, 5	,,
Cognac Brandy,	1	,,	,, 10	,,
do. do.	1	,,	,, 6	,,
India Pale Ale,	4	,, casks	,, 2	,,

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
tf 223 Shanghai, 12th September, 1863.

INSURANCES.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1821.

EXISTING INSURANCES UPWARDS of 75 MILLIONS PREMIUMS MODERATE. Settlements of Losses prompt and liberal. No charge for Policies.

Agent at Shanghai,

F. R. GAMWELL.
23ju-66 666 Shanghai, Dec. 23rd, 1865.

City of Glasgow Life Insurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, ... £600,000.
ANNUAL REVENUE,... £112,000.
SUBSISTING ASSURANCES, JANUARY 1865, £2,883,000.

THIS Company offers to the public the combined advantages of PERFECT SECURITY, MODERATE PREMIUMS, LIBERAL PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS, AND GREAT FREEDOM IN RESPECT OF FOREIGN RESIDENCE AND TRAVEL, AND HAS POWERS UNDER SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT WHICH SIMPLIFY DISCHARGE OF CLAIMS IN EVENT OF ASSURED DYING ABROAD.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Assurance effected on or before the 20th January 1866, participate as of four years standing at the division of profits in January 1869.

Prospectuses and every information can be obtained from the undersigned who have power to accept risks.

JARVIE, THORBURN & Co.
21ja 665 Shanghai, 13th Dec., 1865.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Liability Limited.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to

TRAUTMANN & Co.
11fe-66 576 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.
8jy-66 -465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tzechuhlin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above, named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.

MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
Hong name—Wha-kee.
tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai,
tf. Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1782.

Trustees & Directors.

DECIMUS BURTON, Esq
TRAVERS BUXTON, Esq
OCTAVIUS EDWARD COOPE, Esq.
WILLIAM COTTON
JOHN DAVIS, Esq
GEORGE ARTHUR FULLER, Esq.
CHARLES EMANUEL GOODHART, Eqs.
JAMES ALEXANDER GORDON, Esq.
EDWARD HAWKINS, Jun, Esq.
KIRKMAN D. HODGSON, Esq., M.P.
WILLIAM JAMES LANCASTER, Esq.
JOHN DORRIEN MAGENS, Esq
JOHN TIMONTHY OXLEY, Esq,
BENJAMIN SHAW, Esq.
WM. JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.
HENRY HEYMAN TOULMI Esq.
MATTHEW WHITING, Esq.

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected by the PHŒNIX COMPANY, upon every description of Property, in every part of the World, on the most favorable Terms.

The promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the Public may be estimated from the fact, that since its establishment it has paid more than *Eight Millions Sterling* in discharge of Claims for Losses by Fire.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Goods, and Property against Fire, for *large amounts.*

They are also authorized to insure Ships in the harbour against Fire, with or without cargo.

Claims will be paid either by the Agents here or the Company in London.

HUGHES, WILLGOSS & Co.
15jy-66 618 Yokohama, 3rd Mar., 1864.

BOMBAY ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks on the usual terms and conditions.

DAVID SASSOON SONS & Co.
tf 170 Shanghai, 29th June, 1863.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.
31de-66 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Marine Branch: 5 ROYAL EXCHANGE AVENUE
LONDON.
CAPITAL,.....2,500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the *Marine Branch* of the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies at current rates of Premium.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 258 Shanghai, 14th Oct., 1863.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin, also on approved Chinese Buildings to the extent of £5,000.

DOW & Co.
31de 325 Shanghai, 5th Oct., 1864.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

INSURANCES.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000
In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. PORTER, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
J. THORNE, Esq. (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.)
R. R. TYERS, Esq, (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
A. J. HOW, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)
F. H. BELL, Esq, (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Actg. Secretary.*
tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

President:

Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.

Board of Direction:

JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. BARNETT, Esp., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. BARNETT, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
BENJAMIN COHEN, Esq., New Court.
JAMES FLETCHER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
WILLIAM GLADSTONE, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. GOSCHEN, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Fruhling & Goschen.)
SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
JAMES HELME, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
SAMPSON LUCAS, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
ELLIOT MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
THOMAS MASTERMAN, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. MONTEFIORE, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD, M.P., for the City of London.
THOMAS C. SMITH, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

ASSURANCES on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.
tf 427 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of JAMES KEMP, late of Hongkong, Deceased, having been granted to the Undersigned, all Persons having CLAIMS against the Estate of the said Deceased, are requested to send in the same to the Undersigned, on or before the 30th day of June next, otherwise they will not be received. And all Persons INDEBTED to the said Estate are hereby requested to pay the amount of their Debts to the Undersigned, without delay.

G. FALCONER,
Executor.
30ja 675 Hongkong, Dec. 20th, 1865.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Is the great remedy for
ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION, SOUR ERUCTATIONS & BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.
It is the Physician's cure for

GOUT,

RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other complaints of the Bladder, and in cases of **Fever and Feverish Irritability of the Skin** it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms

A Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient.

Prepared by
DINNEFORD & Co.
Chemists, London,
And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for *Dinneford's Magnesia*, and see that "Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

A. S. WATSON,—*Agent, Hongkong.*
:3 .·6. 660 December 23rd, 1865.

THE HOOVER LIBRARY

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

Steam to Hongkong,
With H. M.'s Mails for Europe, &c.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship

"GANGES,"

Capt. Bernard, will leave Shanghai for the above place on Tuesday morning, the 9th January. Parcels received at this Office until Noon of the 6th inst. (Saturday),

WM. DAVISON,
Acting Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 2nd Jan., 1866.

The North China Insurance Company,
1866-68.

Capital, Taels 1,250,000.
In 250 Shares of Taels 5 000 each.
Paid up Capital, Taels 250,000.

Directors.
E. H. Lavers, Esq., (Messrs. Gilman & Co.) *Chairman.*
William Hargreaves, Esq., (Messrs. Smith, Kennedy & Co.)
W. J. Bryans, Esq., (Messrs. Turner & Co.)
E. F. Duncanson, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.)
David Reid, Esq., (Messrs. Reid & Co.)
F. H. Bell, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)

Secretary.
J. S. MACKINTOSH.
o 677 Shanghai, 6th January 1866.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility in our firm of Mr. Robert Richard Westall and Mr. Randal Humpston Chambers ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. Wm. Hargreaves is this day admitted a partner.

Our partners in China now are Mr. Wm. Hargreaves, Mr. Robert Brand, and Mr. Justus William Henry Eschkrich.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
China and Hongkong, 1st Jan., 1866.
24fe 678

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Robert James Farbridge, Robert Muirhead Reddie, (deceased), and James Whitlow, in our establishments in China, ceased yesterday, and to-day we have admitted as Partners therein, Cridland William Farbridge, Joseph Farbridge Holliday, Richard Rowett and Joseph Perrott Barnes.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
24fe 679 Hongkong, 1st Jan., 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. Jacob Elias Sassoon and Mr. Mordecai Simeon Gubbay are this day admitted partners in our firm:

DAVID SASSOON SONS & Co.
27ja 680 Shanghai, January 1st, 1866.

NOTICE.—In consequence of an amicable agreement, Mr. A. Bachmann has retired from our firm and ceased to sign.

Our business will be continued under the new firm of Ed. Fierz & Co.

FIERZ & BACHMANN.
Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. Alexander Funk has been authorized to sign our firm by procuration from this date.

ED. FIERZ & Co.
tf 681 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1866.

NOTICE.—We have this day established a branch of our Japan business at this Port under the management of Mr. Albert Schroers, who is authorized to sign our firm.

TEXTOR & Co.
Hong name—Tak Chuen 德全
Premises corner of Pekin and Keangsoo Roads.
6jy 682 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1866.

NOTICE.—I have taken the house in Hankow Road formerly occupied by Dr. Sibbald, and am doing business as a *Commission Agent & Broker.*

WILLIAM CHURCH.
Wha-Loong 華隆
tf 683 Shanghai, 1st January, 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. Clement Lucas has this day been admitted a partner in our Firm.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
6ma 684 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1866.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. Thomas S. Odell in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1865; and Mr. Ernest Deacon has this day been admitted a partner.

DEACON & Co.
6jy 685 Canton, 1st January, 1866.

Lyceum Theatre.

THE SHANGHAI RANGERS' DRAMATIC CORPS
WILL GIVE THEIR
THIRD PERFORMANCE,
ON
FRIDAY, 12*th January*, 1866.
WHEN WILL BE PRESENTED
THE FARCE,
"Lend me Five Shillings."
FOLLOWED BY THE BURLESQUE
THE MOTTO
"I'm all there !"

God save the Queen.
12ja 6075 Shanghai, 6th Jan., 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Head Office, 20, Threadneedle Street.
LONDON.

Agencies and Branches:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND HANKOW

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

THE Bank issues Notes payable to Bearer on demand in Shanghai Currency from Tls. 5 to Tls. 500.

Current accounts kept on which interest is paid at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balances above Tls. 500 and not exceeding Tls. 30,000.

Fixed Deposits received at Rates of Interest varying according to the term of deposit.

Local Bills discounted, and advances made on approved securities.

The Bank grants Drafts on The City Bank and on its Head Office in London, buys and sells Bills on London and the several places where it has Agencies or Branches and transacts all the Customary Business of Banking and Agency.

Hours of Business
From 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

E. MACCALL,
Manager.
tf 413 Shanghai, 14th Nov., 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE.—Holy Mass is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 7 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and Benediction at 4 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock; also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held every Sunday Morning at 11.30 o'clock, and Evening at 7.30 o'clock, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

LATEST DATES.

England,.. (tel.)	Nov. 17	Hankow,..........	Dec. 31
Hongkong,.......	Dec. 30	Nagasaki,.........	Jany. 1
Tientsin,.........	Dec. 2	Yokohama,.......	Dec. 31

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong,....... Sep. 23 } Received per French
Shanghai,........ Nov. 18 } Mail Nov. 4th.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

For the week ending January 5th, 1865.

	Malwa.		*Patna.*	*Benares.*
Dec.	*New.—Tls.*	*Old.—Tls.*	*New.—Tls.*	*Tls.*
30,—	650..................		440 a 445..430 a 385	
Jany. 3,—	620..................		430..................	
4,—	620 a 625............		450 a 453..440 a 443	
5,—	620 a 625............		450 a 452..440 a 442	

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—January 5th, *Szechuen*, (Am. str.) Johnson, from Ningpo; *Shanse*, (Am. str.) Perkins, from Hankow; *Rona*, (Br. str.) Morrison, from Chefoo; *Cadiz*, (Br. str.) Soames, from Yokohama; *Fenella*, (Chi. str.) ——, from Chusan; *Tasso*, (Br. bq.) Holmwood, from Nagasaki; *Sophie*, (Ham. sch.) ——, from Swatow; *Esmok*, (Br. bq.) Montgomery, from Foochow; *Kirkland*, (Br. bq. ——, from Sunderland. 6th, *Express*, (Br. str.) Whitelow, from Ningpo; *Mona*, (Br. str.) Bourne, from Ningpo.

Departures.—January 5th, *China*, (Prus. bq.) Ohlsen, for Hongkong; *Kuang-foong*, (Br. bq.) Taylor, for Hongkong; *Szechuen*, (Am. str.) C. Johnson, for Ningpo. 6th, *Warratah*, (Br. str.) Oliver, for Foochow; *Eagle*, (——) ——, for Yokohama; *City of Nantes*, (Br. str.) Gibson, for Chefoo; *Woosung*, (Am. str.) Hellett, for Cruise; *China*, (Ham. str.) Moller, for Hongkong; *Oliver Cutts*, (Br. bq.) Ray, for Bakers Island; *Coromandel*, (Br. sh.) Smith, for Foochow.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.—Per Per P. & O. Co.'s Str. *Cadiz*, Mr. & Mrs. Smith, two children and female European servant, Mrs. Ainsworth and child, Messrs. Gunton, Schmidt, Lloyd, Morel, Dupré, Zeinbrich and Goddard.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 44 *of* 1865.

The Undersigned calls the attention of British subjects to the Sections of the Order in Council for China and Japan of 1865, numbered 114—116, relative to Registration, as given below, and to the contents of the accompanying Extract of a Despatch from Earl Russell to Sir Edmund Hornby, dated 23rd October 1865, fixing the Registration Fees at $1 for each Registration of persons belonging to the artisan class, and $5 for all other persons.

Charles A. Winchester,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

H. M.'s Consulate,
Shanghai, 22 December 1865.

Copy of [illegible] 114—116 *of* [illegible] *and Japan Order in Council*, 1865.

XIV.—Registration of British Subjects.

114.—Every British subject resident in China or Japan,—being of the age of 21 years or upwards,—or being married, or a widower or widow though under that age,—shall, in the month of January in the year 1866 and every subsequent year, register himself or herself in a register to be kept at the Consulate of the Consular district within which he or she resides,—subject to this qualification, that the registration of a man shall be deemed to include the registration of his wife (unless she is living apart from him), and that the registration of the head of a family, whether male or female, shall be deemed to include the registration of all females, being relatives of the head of the family (in whatever degree of relationship,) living under the same roof with the head of the family at the time of his or her registration.

Every British subject not so resident at any place in China or Japan where a Consular Office is maintained, unless borne on the muster roll of a British Vessel there arriving, shall within one month after his or her arrival, register himself or herself in a register to be kept at the Consulate Office,—but so that no such person shall be required to register himself or herself more than once in any year, reckoned from the 1st day of January.

Any person failing so to register himself or herself, and not excusing his or her failure to the satisfaction of the Consular Officer, shall not be entitled to be recognized or protected as a British subject in China or Japan, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten dollars for each instance of such failure.

115.—Every person shall on every registration of himself or herself pay a fee of such amount as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State from time to time by order under his hand appoints, such amount either to be uniform for all persons, or to vary according to the circumstances of different classes, as the Secretary of State from time to time by such order directs.

116.—The Consular officer shall issue to every person so registered a certificate of registration under his hand and Consular seal; and the name of a wife (unless she is living apart from her husband) shall be indorsed on her husband's certificate; and the names and descriptions of females whose registration is included in that of the head of the family shall be indorsed on the certificate of the head of the family.

Extract.

Foreign Office,
October 23rd, 1865.

Sir,—I have received your Despatch No 10 of the 10th of August, in which you state that, after consulting with Mr. Consul Winchester and others, members of the community, you are of opinion that a Fee of One Dollar should be charged on each certificate granted to Artisans and Laborers, and that Five Dollars should be the amount charged on those granted to every other class of the community.

I approve of these Fees; and I have to instruct you to notify the same in such manner as you may deem expedient.

• • •

I am, &c.,
(Signed,) Russell.

Sir E. Hornby,
&c., &c., &c.

The P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Ganges*, with Mails, &c., for Europe, will leave on Tuesday, the 9th instant.

The London Mail of the 27th Nov., due in Hongkong on the 12th Jan., and here on the 17th.—It arrived last year on the 19th Jan., per *Aden.*

The French Mail of Nov. 17th, due in Hongkong on the 28th Dec., and here on the 5th of January. It arrived last year on the 18th of January per Str. *Dumbarton.*

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael;*—each additional line, *One Mace.* One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance.*

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD.*—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels;*—Six Months, *Eight Taels;*—Three Months, *Four Taels;*—*all payable in advance.* Single Numbers.—To Subscribers, 2 *mace* 5 *cand.*:—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 7h. 30m P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1865.

RETROSPECT OF EVENTS WHICH OCCURRED IN THE NORTH OF CHINA DURING 1865.

General Summary.

The year which has just closed proved so deficient in events of startling importance that a summary such as we annually lay before our readers might on this occasion be condensed into the smallest compass. But although there have been but few salient points, the general course of affairs has been sufficiently significant to warrant us in dwelling on the lessons to be derived from the experiences of 1865. At the opening of the year we had ceased to form those sanguine anticipations of the ultimate regeneration of the Chinese government, which during the Taiping campaign and for some time after its close were entertained. We had, in fact, learned by experiment what we might have acknowledged without any such demonstration, that our influence in the country bore a direct ratio to the state of internal disturbance, and that when that disturbance was once quelled we sank back into the position of an annoyance which unfortunately had to be tolerated. Accordingly during the past twelve months there has been no tendency manifested to appeal to international good feeling or obligation in cases of dispute. The Treaty in its entirely, in its letter and not in its spirit, is now the only standard of reference. Perhaps it is as well that it should be so, for the more tightly bound down the Chinese are, the less chance there will exist of ultimate misunderstandings which would in all probability constantly take place were relations based on any less solid foundation than the rigid interpretation of a Treaty. However this may be, the occasions whereupon the representatives of the foreign and native powers have recently been brought into collision, have proved the anxiety felt by all to acknowledge no standard other than the Treaty. Meanwhile to a limited extent the Chinese avail of European assistance in those enterprises for which they are themselves incompetent. Of this the Soochow arsenal and the other Government factories under foreign supervision are sufficient proof, but even in the conduct of these establishments the desire to get rid of foreigners and supply their places by equally skilled native workmen is constantly evinced. The difficulty however is that the Chinese are totally unfit by nature and education to supervise any undertaking of so much importance as an arsenal or a steam factory, and therefore so long as the disturbed state of the country renders the government party dependent for existence on the superiority in discipline and arms of its troops, the aid of the foreign mechanic will never be utterly rejected. A candid review of the Taiping campaign satisfies us that but for foreign aid the Imperial Government would have been overthrown. In other words, the government has for some years been in a state of siege from which, by assistance that it could not reasonably have anticipated, it was rescued, but which may at any moment be renewed. In such a case unless European arsenals be again thrown open, and European officers again lent to drill the tatterdemalion hosts of the Empire, ruin is inevitable and after ruin—Chaos. It would be well were the Chinese fully penetrated with the conviction that the action of foreign powers during the late campaign, while in one sense disinterested, was in other respects based on the most selfish motives. Neither English nor French attempted to wring any additional Treaty clauses from the reluctant government, and so far the action taken seems to have been dictated by a spirit of the purest friendship. But in fact the only consideration which weighed with our diplomatists and commanders was that if the Taipings were permitted to overthrow the existing dynasty, confusion, even worse confounded than at present, would fall on this luckless country, and envelope its relations with foreigners. Minute and personal investigation convinced such men as Admiral Hope and Sir Harry Parkes that amongst the Rebels there were not even the elements of self-government. The fabric of an Empire must have been raised by the joint exertions of England and France, upon whom the responsibility of failure or success would have rested. Whatever were the motives, however, from which the course pursued took its rise, the Manchu dynasty has experienced the benefit of our real or professed friendship. But although the Taiping rebellion properly so called has been finally quenched, the central power is still in a most precarious situation. It is not easy to enumerate the different elements of decay which threaten its existence. From without and from within it is theatened, but the internal corruption of every branch of the executive is what is most to be feared. From the highest official to the lowest, from the members of the Cabinet down to the most insignificant Tipao the same dishonesty and corruption prevails. The village elder levies contributions from the husbandmen and petty shop-keepers under his charge, and is in turn subjected to severe compression by the Che Hien of his district. The Che Hien, in like manner, while he tyrannises over his immediate inferior is in daily dread of the denunciation of his Taotai should that officer require an increase to his exchequer or be anxious to place a creature of his own in the Che Hien's place. Thus in the various grades as we pass from the inferior local officials through the Taotais, Governors, and Governors-general until we at length arrive at the very centre of rule itself, we find justice bought and sold, and power quoted as a commodity in the market. That such is the system which prevails needs no elaborate proof. Each official, while laying claim to the most exalted purity on his own part, openly admits his dread of his superiors, and thus under an overwhelming weight of exactions the hundreds of millions by whom this vast section of the earth's surface is people, from day to day groan and are in bondage. It is fortunate for the existence of the Empire that distrust is so deeply implanted in the Chinese breast. But for it the most fatal combinations would spring up, and the government find itself at the mercy of revolutionists. The fact is as it happens otherwise, and thus in spite of every possible form of misrule, the Court of Peking enjoys a certain stability resulting from the very state of things which in any other country in the world would hasten the government to ruin. Those elements necessary to the organisation of a revolution are however wanting, and the popular ferments which constantly take place are either local and therefore easily subdued or after the lapse of a short time subside for want of the necessary unanimity amongst their leaders. Nevertheless the history of the past twelve months supplies us with a continuous series of revolts in one part of the Empire or another, which sufficiently prove that nothing is wanted but the presence of some over-ruling genius competent to combine into one vast blaze the embers of discontent everywhere smouldering. Up to the present the rebellions of greater or lesser magnitude, the threatened revolutions and the less important local émeutes have arisen from a desire of plunder, or have been instigated by revenge for some individual act of glaring injustice. But no doubt the time will come when the wandering heads of the Taiping rebellion, the leaders of the Nienfei and Mahomedan malcontents, aided probably by the hardy Miaotsze of the southern and western hills, will combine for a time at least, and bring their united force to bear against the Imperial throne. At present, as we have said, the safety of that throne arises from the disunion of its assailants, but should a combined attack be made upon it, it must of necessity fall. In thus drawing a picture of the discontent which prevails throughout the Empire we are fully borne out by facts. In the early part of last year the soldiers of the Mongol garrison in the neighbourhood of Jehol mutinied on the ground that their pay had been withheld for months, and ravaged the country for miles in every direction. The officers to whom is given the command of these tried and trusty troops are supposed to be the picked men of the Mongol army, yet even to them the general corruption had extended, and the result, as always in such cases occurs, weighed most heavily on the innocent populace who were compelled a second time to provide those supplies for the troops which a few months before had been extracted from them. It is not wonderful that shortly afterwards the husbandmen and villagers who were then made the victims should attempt to turn the tables on the inhabitants of some other luckless district.. Accordingly we find them forming a band and descending through the passes into the Chili province where they secured enormous booty and committed fearful atrocities. As if to show their contempt for the supreme power by the grossest outrage to one of its representatives, they seized the Chief Magistrate of the city of Pao ti, and after to some extent wreaking their vengeance upon him, held him to ransom. Nothing more significant need be adduced than that the ransom was paid in default of any force sufficient to compel the insurgents to give up their prey. It is manifest that had this movement been properly organised, had the leaders possessed some motive more noble than that of immediate revenge for misgovernment, the capital might have been seized, and a Mongol dynasty again established in China. So much for the North. If we turn to the East and West, we find the Nienfei and Mahomedans more powerful than the Imperialists, and constantly keeping the latter in check. Important cities have fallen one after the other, and even the time honoured seat of Confucius' birth has not been held sacred. The most renowned general of the Empire—Sankolinsin—fell in the attempt to restore the Imperial sway in Shantung, yet fell not before the enemy but by the hand of a private assassin. There in a province torn by contending factions, and in a district which had suffered most severely by the constant struggles of the rebels and Imperialists, the man who represented the constituted authority and was, as it were, the champion of law and order was foully murdered. As we thus proceed heaping fact on fact, the deductions are so self evident as to require no explicit statement. The misrule of roving bands of rebels is evidently regarded as no more formidable than the systematic oppression of the Imperial authorities. We might run through a long list of unfamiliar names of cities in the northern provinces which were seized, sacked and finally deserted by the Nienfei, Mahomedans or both, but it is sufficient to say that in it would be included many of the important seats of learning or of former government. Turning then to the West, we find the frontier provinces ever threatened by the indomitable Miaotsze of whom some acknowledge a nominal subjection to Chinese rule, but the greater part remain independent. In the South the inhabitants are ever in a state of semi-revolt, and the East was during 1865 the scene of the last struggle of Taipingdom. The central provinces, once the garden of the country, are now desolate and ravaged by wolves, yet even amongst the ruins which have taken the place of the once smiling landscapes rebellion is still rife. This miserable state of things may be ascribed to, amongst other causes, the intense unpopularity of the Chinese army, if indeed the ill-armed and ill-disciplined rabble which bear the Imperial uniform should be dignified by any such name. Collected from the husbandmen whose prospects for the coming harvest are destroyed by their forcible enlistment, they snatch from the mouths of others the bread which has been forced from themselves. Hence the abominable atrocities committed by Imperial levies on their march, atrocities, the descriptions of which were fully borne out by the men who under Kuo Sung-ling and Yang marched to Shanghai from Soochow en route for Changchow. The journals of the day furnish heart-rending particulars of the sufferings to which the villagers were subjected, and to those journals we refer our readers. Yet amongst this army itself the utmost disaffection prevails. A despotic power is in theory exclusivly dependent for existence on the efficiency and devotion of its army, but in this respect China forms an exception to the general rule. Witness the positive refusal of Tsêng Kuo-fan's troops to leave Nanking and accompany the Shantung expedition, a mutiny only quelled after the ringleaders had been seized and beheaded. Witness also the conduct of the troops sent to quell the threatened revolution in Hupeh during the summer months. The men marched to the place which was to have been the scene of their operations against the rebels, and then deliberately threw off their allegiance and joined the insurgent ranks. Ill armed and unpaid, subjected to no discipline and liable to suffer every species of oppression at the hands of their mandarins, Chinese troops may reasonably be regarded as more dangerous to the government than to any antagonistic power. With so broken a reed whereon to rest, the demonstrations made by the people assume a more formidable character. When on one occasion we hear of a hardy wight posting a Taiping proclamation on the very gate of the Governor-general's yamen at Nanking, and when we pay due regard to the groans which rise day and night from the teeming millions of China, we are disposed to question both the possibility and advisability of longer sustaining the system of misrule which now prevails. Recently within our own neighbourhood in the town of Chinshan we had a case of small importance in itself but not in-significant. A disturbance was got up by a literary graduate, and those who joined in it, rejecting the usual course of procedure in such cases, drew up a categorical statement of their grievances, and awaited a reply. Finding that no notice was taken of their protest, they murdered the official whose conduct had forced them to take up arms, but the property and lives of private individuals were strictly respected. Were the policy initiated in this little city carried out in more important enterprises, the Chinese throne would soon be found tottering to its fall. But while the regenerators of their country's wrongs themselves carry more hideous wrongs in their train, the Imperial government will obtain as much sympathy as any scheme designed to replace it. So long therefore as there are such officers as Tsêng Kuo-tsuch whose gross corruption became at length too noteworthy to be winked at by the Court, and whose disgraceful career was, it is said, cut short by suicide; so long as incompetence walks hand in hand with corruption and the governors of provinces remain blind to the necessity for a steady advance in intercourse with foreigners of the higher classes while they fall the ready dupes of every foreign pedlar who offers a musket for sale at three dollars; so long as the first preparations to meet an emergency are neglected until the emergency actually arises, there will always be men such as the conqueror of Ili to be found who will devote their talents and energies with greater or less success to the overthrow of the reigning dynasty. The conquest of Ili is in itself worthy of remark. It proves by how weak a tenûre the outlying provinces of the empire are held, and how readily they may be metamorphosed into independent and antagonistic principalities. But on the other hand, so long as the demagogues who from time to time start up preach political regeneration and confine their practice to personal aggrandisement, the constituted government may hope to drag on an existence.

Such then are the internal elements of decay. Externally we find the rapid growth of foreign influence, and the extension of foreign civilisation. It has hitherto followed with all the inevitability of a Law of Nature that where two civilisations are placed side by side on the same soil, the higher grade must prevail to the extinction of the lower. Up to the present the Chinese have given little proof of advancement resulting from unrestrained intercourse with foreigners, but we cannot rashly decide as to the hidden elements which may even now be working in the breasts of the educated and thinking classes. A flame may some day burst forth where it is least expected, from embers first kindled by foreigners. Again, from foreign nations themselves, the Chinese have much to fear. The profound peace which has fallen on the world cannot last long, and China, like the sick man of Turkey, is too rich to be allowed to perish intestate. If indeed the Empire is now in its last convulsive throbs, if its hours are numbered, and its integral existence rapidly fading away, there are at least four States who not only are willing but who will also in such an emergency be compelled to share the effects of the deceased. While China keeps on good terms with European powers she has little to fear, but the tendency now exhibited to shake off the influence steadily exerted since the ratifications of the late Treaties seems to forebode an eventual rupture. If it be so, and if by some glaring act of international injustice the Chinese government not only alienates friendly foreign powers, but converts them into enemies, the work of partition will soon commence, and Russia, France, England and America swoop around the carcase of the defunct empire.

Turning now for a moment to Japan, we find the influence of Western civilisation advancing slowly, it is true, but steadily. The government has learned that the absence of proper measures for the protection of European settlers is as likely to bring about international complications as are definite infractions of positive Treaty stipulations. Accordingly in the cases of outrage, fortunately few and far between, which occurred during the past year, the authorities, so far as could be ascertained, spared no pains to discover the perpetrators, and bring them to justice. The murderers of Major Baldwin and Lieutenant Bird have met their just fate, and in one or two other cases where punishment followed at the hands of the injured parties, the Officials expressed what appeared to be a genuine satisfaction. An increased willingness to carry out the stipulations of the Treaty has also been manifested, and as a crowning step in advance, the foreign ministers under the leadership of Sir Harry Parkes have gained the formal ratification of the treaties by the Mikado. Although little was known of the constitution of the Japanese Empire, and still less of the political system or systems prevailing, there was a general impression that the Mikado only could be regarded as the actual sovereign of the country. And this in a limited sense, for his supremacy consists, it would appear, rather in a tacit acknowledgement on the part of each individual Daimio, than in the existence of a federation whereof he is the head. It may be surmised that he holds a position analogous to that accorded to the Pope during the dark ages, when the whole of Europe was in a certain sense under the sway of the Sovereign Pontiff. Whatever supposition may prove correct, it is at least established that a treaty signed and ratified by the Tycoon is not binding on the other princes, while there appears to be a reasonable presumption that the sanction of the Mikado gives it a general effect. What has been gained up to the present from the Spiritual Emperor is the ratification of the treaties, a pledge that the tariff shall be revised by a mixed commission, and that Osaca shall be opened without further difficulty at the period mentioned in the Convention of London. This is our present position in Japan. The restrictions upon foreign commerce have been materially lightened, and the native merchants are no longer afraid to trade on mutually liberal terms with foreigners, while a friendly feeling extraneous to the Treaty seems to be gradually manifesting itself. That such may continue to be developed in all sincerity, undisturbed by infractions of the Treaty on the part either of natives or foreigners will be the desire of every well wisher to the cause of order and justice. We have, moreover, a reliable guarantee that such will be the case, in the well known character of the present English Minister. The Japanese during the year just elapsed made several purchases of steamers, but with no good result. We are given to understand that as yet they are incompetent to manage the vessels which they acquire with so much eagerness either as playthings or as marks of wealth and distinction, and a few months render the finest boats utterly unfit for service of any kind. It is however to be expected that the management of such vessels will for the future be at first confided to Europeans until the Japanese engineers gain the necessary acquaintance with each individual engine. Hitherto as soon as the bills of sale have been signed and the vessel's papers transferred, the European officers have been ordered over the side and Japanese placed in exclusive charge. The result has been an enormous waste of money and a want of confidence in European inventions. Taught wisdom in the school of experience, native purchasers of steam vessels are now more ready to claim European aid and to profit by European skill.

The pictures of China and Japan, and of the prospects of European relations in each country, are widely different. In the one the anti-foreign prejudices of the Conservative class will eventually bring the country to ruin; in the other the desire for knowledge and power overcomes every other sentiment. Moreover while in both European influence is daily gaining ground, it is in the one case undermining the constitution of society, while in the other, it is strengthening the country against external enemies while it is redeeming it from those prejudices which if unchecked must of themselves bring about decay.

Foreign Relations in China.

We have already referred in general terms to the state of foreign relations in this country. They have within the past year sustained but little alteration. The Ministers at Peking by a policy of mutual support have obtained without difficulty every concession required from the Chinese government, but these concessions have been of so trifling a character as hardly to deserve notice. Indeed whatever tendency to yield has been displayed was displayed by the foreign representatives, who were evidently most anxious to impress the native Government with the purity of the motives which actuate Western powers. We do not purpose to offer an analysis of the political events of this year. Suffice it to say that in our opinion while some ground has been lost, nothing has been gained. The native authorities in the provinces have become more arrogant and exacting and the spring of their conduct must of course be looked for in the Cabinet of Peking. There is little need to reproduce the long catalogue of treaty infractions which from time to time have been brought to light. The fate which befell Burgevine and Crane at the hands of their captors is perhaps the most flagrant instance of contempt which it has been our task to chronicle. The former was demanded by his Consul and refused, was sent for trial before a native tribunal, and in all probability was deliberately drowned on the way, if indeed death were not preceded by tortures more horrible than death. For there appears reasonable ground to believe that death, whether accidental or designed, did but drop the curtain on prolonged tortures in which the Englishman Crane shared. Upon this we cannot pronounce with certainty until we receive the official report of the investigations, which is still under preparation by the Officers of the United States Consulate General. But even on the supposition that death was accidental, and the prisoners were not tortured by order of the mandarins, the infraction of the Treaty involved in the refusal to deliver them up, and the subsequent forwarding of them to Soochow for trial remain unexcused. We can form no idea as to the course which will be adopted by the American and English authorities. Both are called upon for some demonstration, for while public attention has been drawn more forcibly to Burgevine, Crane's case claims an equal measure of attention. No charge of any kind is brought against him save that he was in Burgevine's company and was suspected of an intention to join the rebels at Changchow. This latter indeed is the only definite accusation which can be levelled at Burgevine, for his former deeds in support of the rebels were, with the consent of the Chinese themselves, expiated by deportation. It is well to recall this fact, as otherwise the Chinese officials who seized and insisted on retaining possession of him might be held excused on the ground of the long score of offences against neutrality whereof he had previously been guilty. With regard to Crane we can find no shadow of excuse for the mandarins. He was known to be an Englishman, and his offence was actually that of travelling without a passport. No matter how suspicious the circumstances may have been, the Chinese were incompetent to judge him or do otherwise then deliver him to the nearest Consul. Leaving, however, the question of Burgevine's and Crane's arrest, imprisonment and subsequent death, we turn to the claims against the Chinese government laid by several individuals and corporations. The nature of these outstanding claims is well known. Certain of them are on account of freights, others on account of charters, a third class on account of munitions of war brought to Shanghai under contracts repudiated so soon as the Taiping campaign was brought to a close, while the Jesuit fathers lay claim to those lands and buildings which they possessed in Nanking and other cities before the Rebel occupation. All these demands, notwithstanding their being well founded and borne out by documentary evidence duly stamped, are now thrown out. Negociations fail to shake the impenetrable stolidity of the mandarins who are deputed to settle the questions at issue. In spite of orders from Peking, too correctly surmised to be mere burlesques of official forms, no understanding as to even the Ward and Burgevine claims or the engagements entered into for the supply of the garrison of Sungkiang has yet been arrived at. Thus while Catholic Missionaries and foreigners suspected of rebel proclivities are murdered in cold blood with comparative impunity, the undeniable claims of those who in all good faith risked, some their lives and others their fortunes, are coldly repudiated. But for a providential occurrence Mansfield might have been as unfortunate as Crane, Burgevine, Rohde and others who lost their lives by the hands of the Imperialists after they had been arrested, and another name might have been added to the list of murdered foreigners. So far we have spoken of direct and flagrant violations of national rights. But we might also refer to those infractions of the spirit of the Treaties, which have been of so frequent occurrence. Amongst these, the stoppage of the steamer traffic to the silk districts, the various attempts made to curtail the liberty of foreigners visiting the interior and many others might be adduced. The deliberate manner in which the scheme to establish a telegraph between Shanghai and the Kiu-toan beacon was opposed may, however, be taken as a representative instance. The excuse given was so paltry and so utterly unworthy of the dignity of a man such as Ting Taotai who pretended to a certain acquaintance with European forms of thought, that it provokes a smile rather than any more malevolent sign of disapprobation. Such men as the officials to whom we have referred are those with whom we have to deal, and upon them the stability of our friendly relations to a very considerable extent depends. It is manifest therefore that the mutual good feeling between the Chinese and foreign nations is of too precarious a nature to inspire confidence.

(To be Continued.)

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Shanghai, December 22nd, 1865.

Sir,—It is with much regret that we feel ourselves called upon to resign our respective appointments as Officers of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

We take this step after mature consideration and after having tried all means in our power to induce the men under our command to attend the parades and drills of the corps in sufficient numbers to justify us in retaining the appointments to which we have severally been elected.

A reference to the minutes of the various meetings of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps held during the past twelve months will explain, without further comment on our part, the measures which have been from time to time adopted to sustain the efficiency of the Corps now under your command

At the commencement of the present year the Corps, exclusive of the mounted Rangers, consisted of thirteen Officers and non-commissioned Officers and two companies numbering respectively 63 and 65 rank and file.

This number owing to the departure or resignation of certain members, and the drifting of others to the mounted Rangers and Custom House Artillery Corps has dwindled down to 108 subscribing members, of whom only 53 (including officers) can be counted on as effectives.

No exertions on our part or on the part of the non-commissioned Officers have proved sufficient to induce even a fair attendance at drill, and the ridiculously small muster of the infantry at the last parade called for the distribution of prizes, (when a good attendance might reasonably have been looked for) has since been a subject of general remark and criticism.

Conscious as we are that the ridicule cast on the Corps by a want of interest and energy so publicly expressed is not caused by any fault of ours, we feel ourselves called upon to resign rather than be again placed in so false a position as on the occasion of the parade above referred to.

The interest shown for the Volunteer movement has been gradually on the decline, and the number of members present at the last parade as spectators proves that the time has come for some decisive course of action to be adopted.

We therefore beg to tender to you our respective resignations of the appointments we hold in the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, regretting exceedingly that we should have been forced to do so, so shortly after your election to the command of the Corps.

We trust however, that our motives for thus resigning will not be misinterpreted.

We have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
(Signed) Francis A. Groom,
Capt. No. 2 Comp. Rifles.
" J. J. Cann,
Capt. No. 1 Comp. Rifles.
" S. Brerell,
Ensign No. 1 Comp.
" C. de St. Croix,
Lieut. No. 1 Comp.
" T. Merry,
Lieut. No. 2 Comp.
" B. W. Fellowes,
Ensign No. 2 Comp

Sir Edmund Hornby,
&c., &c., &c.
Commandant of the Shanghai
Volunteer Corps

Shanghai, 28th December, 1865.

Gentlemen,—I need hardly assure you that equally with yourselves, I greatly regret the causes which have induced you to tender me your resignations as Officers of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. Since I was elected its Commandant, I have not failed to remark the decrease in number at drill and on parade, and did I feel in any way that the non-attendance of members was to be attributed to any shortcomings on my part, I should still more greatly regret it, and at once follow your example in the hope of removing the chief cause of the apparent want of interest that is thus making itself manifest.

I cannot, however, conceive that personally I have influenced in any way either the attendance or non-attendance of members, and the cause therefore must be looked for elsewhere, perhaps to a declining interest in Volunteering, or to the growth of some more attractive pursuits. Yet looking at the peculiar position of the Foreign Community here, the real importance of the Corps as a measure of security and of precaution particularly since the withdrawal of the troops, I am unwilling to believe that indifference has taken the place of what was once, and may at any moment again, be considered a matter of vital moment. Unless however, Volunteering is looked upon as something more than an amusement, and as something very near akin to a duty, there is not much chance of the two Rifle Companies ever being very effective auxiliaries in the field or out of it. I was in hopes that the example set by the Rangers and the Custom House Corps would have acted more favourably than it has done on the men under your command, but the muster to which you allude on the occasion of the distribution of the prizes, certainly disappointed me.

As however, the General Meeting of the Corps is now so close at hand, I will not, with your permission, accept your resignations, until some expression of opinion has been elicited on the present position of the Corps, and the chances of greater interest being taken in it by the Members.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
Edmund Hornby,
Commandant, S. V. Corps.

LIST OF ENGAGEMENTS,

During the Taiping Campaign 1860-64.

K. Sungkiong, June 1860, Ward and 100 Foreigners.
K. Quanfuling, 10th February, 1862, Ward and his Force.
K. Kachiaou, 21st February, 1862, British and French Admirals and Ward's Force.
K. Tseedong, 1st March, 1862, British and French Admirals and Ward's Force.
K. Wongkadza, 4th April, 1862, British and French Admirals and General Staveley and Force: Admiral Hope wounded.
K. Seking, 5th April, 1862, British and French Naval Forces and Ward's Force.
K. Tserpoo, 17th April, 1862, General Staveley and Force and British and French Naval Forces with Ward's Force.
K. Naizean, 29th April, 1862, General Staveley and Force and British and French Naval Forces with Ward's Force.
K. Kahding, 1st May, 1862, General Staveley and Force and British and French Naval Forces with Ward's Force.
C. Ningpoo, 10th May, 1862, Captain Dew and *Encounter*, &c., &c.
K. Singpoo, 13th May, 1862, British and French Forces.
K. Najow, 17th May, 1862, British and French Forces; French Admiral Protet killed.
K. Cholin, 20th May, 1862, British and French Forces.
K. Kinsanwai, 17th July, 1862, Ward's Force.
C. Yuyaou, 2nd August, 1862, Captain Dew and Contingents.
K. Singpoo, 17th August, 1862, Ward's Force.
C. Tseki, 21st September, 1862, Ward killed; Captain Dew and Contingents.
C. Fungwha, 11th October, 1862, Captain Dew and Contingents.
K. Kahding, 23rd October, 1862, British and French Forces.
K. Fowokong, 13th November, 1862, Burgevine and Ward's Force.
C. Shangyu, 27th November, 1862, Captain Dew and Contingents.
K. Taitsan, 14th February, 1863, Defeat; Holland.
C. Shaoushing, 18th March, 1863, Captain Dew and Contingents.
K. Fushan, 4th April, 1863, Major Gordon and Chinese Troops.
K. Taitsan, 1st May, 1863, Major Gordon and Chinese Troops.
K. Quinsan, 31st May, 1863, Major Gordon and Chinese Troops.
K. Kahpoo, 27th July, 1863, Major Gordon and Chinese Troops.
K. Wokong, 29th July, 1863, Major Gordon and Chinese Troops.
K. Kahpoo, 4th August, 1863, Major Gordon and Chinese Troops.
K. Fongching, 13th August, 1863, Macartney and Chinese Troops.
K. Seeloong, 15th August, 1863, Macartney and Chinese Troops.
C. Fuyang, 8th September, 1863, Franco-Chinese Troops.
K. Kongyin, 17th September, 1863, Imperialists.
K. Patachiaou, 29th September, 1863, Major Gordon and Force.
K. Patachiaou, 1st October, 1863, Repulse of Rebel attack.
K. Wokong, 13th October, 1863, Major Gordon and Force.
K. Wullungchow, 23rd October, 1863, Major Gordon and Force.
K. Wokong, 20th October, 1863, Major Gordon and Force.
K. Leeku, 1st November, 1863, Major Gordon and Force.
K. Wanti, 11th November, 1863, Major Gordon and Force.
K. Foosiqwan, 19th November, 1863, Major Gordon and Force.
K. Low mun Souchow, 27th November, 1863, Defeat; Gordon and Force.
K. Low mun Souchow, 29th November, 1863, Major Gordon and Force.
K. Souchow, 4th December, 1863, Surrenders.
K. Wusieh, 13th December, 1863, Evacuated.
C. Pinghoo, 16th December, 1863, Surrenders.
C. Chapoo, 20th December, 1863, Surrenders.
C. Haiyuen, 21st December, 1863, Surrenders.
C. Kashur, 7th January, 1864, Surrenders.
K. Pingwang, 9th January, 1864, Imperialists.
C. Haining, 25th January, 1864, Surrenders.
K. Yesing, 1st March, 1864, Major Gordon and Force.
K. Tajow ka, 3rd March, 1864, Major Gordon and Force
K. Liyang, 9th March, 1864, Major Gordon and Force.
C. Kashingfu, 18th March, 1864, Imperialists.
C. Hangchow, 21st March, 1864, Franco-Chinese Troops.
K. Kintang, 21st March, 1864, Repulse; Major Gordon and Force.
C. Yuhang, 21st March, 1864, Evacuated.
K. Wahsu, 31st March, 1864, Defeat of Gordon's Force.
C. Sunen, 7th April, 1864, Evacuated.
K. Wahsu, 11th April, 1864, Capture of position; Gordon and Force.
K. Chewyung, 20th April, 1864, Evacuated.
K. Siakadoi, West Gate, Changchufu, 23rd April, 1864, Captured. Gordon's Force and Imperialists.
C. Tesin, 25th April, 1864, Evacuated.
K. Kintang, 25th April, 1864, Evacuated.
K. Changchufu, 27th April, 1864, Defeat of Gordon's Force.
K. Changchufu, 11th May, 1864, Captured; Gordon's Force and Imperialists.
K. Tayan, 13th May, 1864, Evacuated.
C. Changshing, 4th July, 1864, Evacuated.
K. Nankin, 19th July, 1864, Captured; Imperialists.
C. Wuchufu, 24th August, 1864, Evacuated.

N.B.—Chekong Province,.........C.
Kiangsu Province,.........K.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS, to be the ONLY GOOD SAUCE, and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his Brother at WORCESTER May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Sold universally by the principal dealers in Sauces;—

Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors LEA and PERRINS, 68, Broad-street Worcester, & 19, Fenchurch-street London.—Barclay & Sons ;—Crosse & Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS

Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

Worcestershire Sauce.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

⁂ Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

23de-66 672 December 23rd, 1865.

MERWIN & BRAY FIRE-ARMS CO.'S

Belt and Pocket Size Cartridge Revolvers.

THE *Belt* size weighs 22 oz., and carries a ball 42-100 calibre (larger than Colt's Navy), and can be used with either fixed or loose ammunition. The *Pocket* size weighs 11 oz., and carries a ball 30-100 calibre (same as Colt's 4 and 6 inch.)

These Pistols are loaded and discharged with only four motions—a degree of perfection never yet attained by any other arm. A *full round may be loaded and discharged in thirty seconds.* These arms have been adopted *exclusively* by the U. S. Revenue Service. Printed circulars (with illustrated cuts), naming prices, sent by mail when required.

Merwin & Bray are also sole proprietors of the Ballard Breech-Loading Rifle and Carbine. Their high character for Military and Sporting purposes is so well established that the public only wish to know where they may be *purchased.* These Rifles were used by Captains Crawford and Fisk on the Overland Expedition to the Pacific, under orders of the U. S. Government. The Government and the State of Kentucky have about Twenty Thousand (20,000) now in active field service, of which the highest testimonials are received.

Sold by Wholesale and Retail Dealers generally.

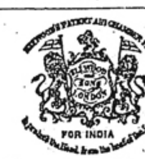
Address orders to

MERWIN & BRAY,
No. 262 Broadway, N.Y.

P.S.—Important.—These Rifles can be used with either fixed or loose ammunitions

o-a-w

27ju-66 4971 Paris, 26th October, 1865



Stamp on lining of all genuine Hats and Helmets.

International Exhibition of 1862.

PRIZE MEDAL

AWARDED TO

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,

FOR

PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS AND HELMETS,

As the only suitable Head-dress for India and Tropical climates, being not only the coolest and most comfortable, but also by far the most durable, and consequently the Cheapest Head-dress in use.

The Patent Air-Chamber Hats and Helmets may be obtained by the Public of several of the principal Hatters, &c., in London, and the chief towns of India, and by the Trade of the Patentees—

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,

Wholesale Manufacturers of Helmets and Hats of all kinds,

GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET (8), LONDON.

25my o-a-w 664 November 25th, 1865.

Telegrams to Europe per Indo-European, Malta and Alexandria and Malta and Trieste lines.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.,
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited.)

Point de Galle, Ceylon, 21st Sept, 1865.

tf 650

MISCELLANEOUS.

TUPPER & Co.,

Manufacturers of

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON
IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.

61 a, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

23de-66 671 December, 23rd, 1865.

MACHINERY.

MR. A. F. YARROW, Engineer, contracts for all kinds of Machinery, and will furnish prices and full particulars on application.—33, Cornhill, London, E.C.

23ma 670 December 23rd, 1865.

SCREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c.

G. H. HARRINGTON & CO.,

Constructors of Steam and Sailing Vessels, General Commission Agents, Surveyors, and Valuers,

27, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

CONTRACT for Building every description of Vessels adapted to Sea or River Navigation.

Patent Combination Vessels, with Teak Planking and Iron Frames.

Estimates and particulars forwarded, including delivery at every port in

CHINA, OR ELSEWHERE.

24ma-66 642 September 30th, 1865.

BENSON'S WATCHES,

CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, SILVER, AND ELECTRO PLATE.

J. W. BENSON, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. (Established 1749), Watch and Clock Maker by Warrant of Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, has fitted up extensive Workshops with steam machinery for the production of Clocks and Timepieces of every description.

WATCHES

adapted for every class, climate, and country. Wholesale and Retail. Chronometers, Duplex, Levers, Horizontal, Repeating, Centre Seconds, Keyless, and Chronographs, at £2 10s. to 200 Guineas.

CLOCKS;

Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom, Bracket, Carriage, Church, Turret, Stable or Office, at £1 1s. to 1,000 Guineas.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The movements are of the finest quality which the art of horology is at present capable of producing."—*Illustrated London News*, November 8, 1862.

"Some fo them are of great beauty; and if the English watch-trade only follow up with the same spirit and success this first attempt to compete with foreigners in decorative watches, there seems to be no reason why we should not get the trade entirely into our own hands."—*Times*, June 23, 1862.

Benson's 4-Guinea London-Made Patent Lever Watch,

Capped and Jewelled, strong Silver Cases, made in four sizes, from 1½ to 2 inches in diameter. This Watch is suitable for everybody, and is without doubt the best, cheapest, and most accurate Watch manufactured in this country.

Benson's £2 10s. Horizontal Watch,

Jewelled, &c., strong Silver Cases, 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, a sound and useful Watch.

Benson's 5-Guinea Lady's Gold Watch,

Horizontal movement, Jewelled in four holes, and all the late improvements, combined with a rich artistically engraved case and dial, making it a model of elegance.

Benson's 6-Guinea Gentleman's Gold Watch,

Horizontal movement, Jewelled in four holes, and all the late improvements, with a pure white enamelled dial, and elegantly engraved or engine-turned case.

Benson's Indian Watch,

a London made, Patent detached Lever Watch, Jewelled in four holes, with Compensating Balance, keeps accurate time in any climate. Price, in strong Silver Case, £11 11s. Gold Cases, £25.

Benson's Exact Watch,

Constructed expressly to resist the action of extremes of temperature, Silver Cases, £21 and £25; Gold Cases, £30 and £35.

A PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET

of Watches, Clocks, and Chains, descriptive of every construction of Watch made, with prices from which Wholesale and Retail buyers can select, post free for six Stamps. Also a catalogue of Silver and Electroplate, containing 300 Illustrations, post free for 12 Stamps. *Copies can be inspected at the Office of this paper.* All orders should be accompanied by a remittance.

J. W. Benson, having made arrangements with numerous Manufacturers of every description of Goods, residing in England, France, Switzerland, and Germany, will undertake commissions to purchase and ship to all parts of the world their productions at the manufacturers' prices, charging the usual commission upon the amount of order.

J. W. Benson, Maker of the Great Clock for the Exhibition, 1862, and of the Chronograph Dial, by which was timed "The Derby" of 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865. Prize Medallist, Class 33, and Honourable Mention, Class 15.

LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

24fe 1866 634 2nd September, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMMUNITION.

Eley's Ammunition

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

For Sporting or Military Purposes.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech-loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges, for "Lefaucheux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 millimetres.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Deane's, Tranter's, Adam's, and other Revolvers.

Ball Cartridges.

for Enfield Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Mont Storm's, Green's, and other Breech-loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight, made by compression from soft Refined Lead, Mechanically fitting projectiles for Rigby's and Henry's Rifles.

ELEY BROTHERS, Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W.C.

(Wholesale Only).

24ma-66 643 September 30th, 1865.

Rue St. Martin 298 à Paris.

A LA CORBEILLE FLEURIE.

PINAUD'S EXTRA FINE PERFUMERY.

Perfumer to Her Majesty the Queen of England.

PRODUCTS SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.

Violet Vinegar.—For the toilet, most exquisitely perfumed, gives new life to the epiderme, renders the skin soft and delicate; and removes effectually spots and pimples of every description.

Eau de Cologne.—Extra fine and extra strong, specially requisite in hot climates as necessary for the health, and for dissipating dangerous miasmas.

Lettuce Juice Soap.—Adopted by all the fashionable world for the brilliancy it imparts to the skin.

Nymphean Juice Soap.—Most delicately and exquisitely perfumed.

Extra fine Wild Flower Pomade.—For preserving and regenerating the hair, which it renders silky and abundant.

Medulline Oil.—For beautifying the hair specially perfumed with *Violettes de Parme*, unequalled for softness and delicacy of perfume and is adopted for this reason by all the elegants of the day. It is a most precious toilet article—no toilet table is complete without it.

Hygienic Elixirs and Powders.—For the teeth. These products render the teeth most brilliant, sweeten and perfume the breath, and give a healthy rose color to the gums.

Alpasine.—An emulsive cream, invented by Mr. Miguot, and for which Mr. Pinaud is the sole and general agent. It is a brilliant white composed entirely of vegetable substances, may be used without any danger, and its use cannot be detected.

The above named preparations, and a host of others, have gained for Pinaud the splendid reputation his articles enjoy throughout the world, the best proof of which exists in the numerous rewards obtained in all the exhibitions.

Principal Wholesale Establishment, 298 Rue St. Martin. } Paris.,
Principal Retail Establishment, 30 Boulevard des Italiens }

General Depot in Shanghai, at

J. LLEWELLYN & Co.

tf 645 30th September, 1865.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &C.,

(FREE FROM ADULTERATION),

MANUFACTURED BY

CROSSE & BLACKWELL

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers desirous of being supplied with C. & B.'s goods, which are all of the best quality, and of a thoroughly wholesome character, should be careful to see that inferior articles are not substituted. Their genuine preparations bear their names and addresses upon the labels.

Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils, thus avoiding all possibility of contact with Copper, or any other injurious metal; and they are precisely similar, in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

Oxford Sausages, Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese and Bacon, Yorkshire Game and Pork Patés, Fresh Oysters in Tins, Salmon Cutlets, Whitebait, Fillets of Soles, Bologna Sausages, Herrings à la Sardines, Soups, Meats, and Vegetables in Tins, Fruits in Syrup, also in Noyeau and Brandy, Crystallized Fruits, all of which, to well as many other articles too numerous as include in an advertisement, they can strongly recommend. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, Carstairs' Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, Captain White's Oriental Pickle Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste, Grimwade's Dessicated Milk, and for Masson's French Chocolate.

22ap-66 543 22nd April, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE.

New and most valuable Medicines, for hitherto intractable and incurable Diseases.

UNLIKE the Patent Medicines generally imported from the United Kingdom, the following from France have been severely tested and scrutinised by the most eminent Government and private analytical and operative chemists and practising physicians of Paris, &c., insomuch that the entire Parisian Medical Faculty, attached to the Government and other Hospitals, &c. in the French Dominions, can, after rigorous trials, with the fullest confidence, recommend them to the favourable notice of all alnguishing, not only under ordinary diseases, but those who may be "hoping against hope."

No more Cod Liver Oil,---Syrup of Iodised Horse-Radish.

Prepared by Grimault & Co.

According to the Certificates of the physicians of Paris Hospitals detailed in the prospectus, and with the approbation of several Academies, this Syrup is employed with the greatest success in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is really superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, muscular atony, and loss of appetite; it regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood; and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It never fatigues the stomach and bowels like the Iodide of Potassium and the Iodide of Iron, and is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children subject to humours, or obstruction of the glands. Dr. Cazenave, of St. Louis Hospital, Paris, recommends it particularly in cutaneous diseases, conjointly with the pills which bear his name.

No more Consumption.

Diseases of the Chest,—Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime, manufactured by Grimault & Co., Chemists of Rue de la Feuillade, Paris. This new medicine, which is delicious to the palate, is a sovereign remedy for coughs, colds, irritation of the lungs, and is also an excellent remedy in cases of consumption. Under its influence the cough abates, nocturnal perspirations cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health and flesh.

No more Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

Digestive Elixir of Pepsine, prepared by Grimault & Co. Chemists, 7 Rue da la Feuillade, Paris. Pepsine is the gastric juice itself, or rather the active principle purified, which digests food in the stomach. When from various causes the supply of the digestive fluid is too small, the inevitable consequences are bad digestion, gastritis, gastralgia, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, heartburn, anemia, loss of strength, and in females general derangement. The *Elixir of Pepsine*, which is sanctioned by the approbation of the Paris Academy of Medicine, speedily cures all such diseases, and prevents vomiting during pregnancy

No more poverty of the Blood and Pale Complexion.

Dr. Leza's Phosphate of Iron.—This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and iron in a liquid state. From observations made in the Paris Hospital, and detailed in the Prospectus, it is superior to ferruginous pills, lactate of iron, iron reduced by hydrogen, pills and syrup of the iodide of iron, and cures rapidly stomach complaints, painful digestion, poverty of blood, loss of strength and appetite, and the diseases incident to females. It is the best adjunct to cod liver oil, and the best preserver of health in tropical climates.

Internal or Local.

New Curative Agent.

MATICO.

GRIMAULT and Co.,—Paris.

This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub called Matico, and *cures promptly* and *infallibly*, without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of Physicians in Paris, Russia, Germany and New York, now use no other remedy. Full directions accompany each bottle and Packet, or an explanatory Treatise will be sent post free for 9d.

General Depots:—

In Paris,—Grimault & Co.
In Shanghai,—J. Llewellyn & Co.
In Hongkong,—J. J. da Silva e Souza.
In Singapore,—R. Jamie.

And every good druggist.

tf 644 30th September, 1865.

JUDSON'S ANILINE DYES,

In Crystals, Powder, or Liquid

Packed in Bottles, 1 and 2 ozs.; or Jars, 1 and 2 lbs. each.

NAMES OF COLOURS

Magenta,	Roseine,	Fuchsine,	Violet
Purple,	Crimson,	Mauve,	Blue,
Green,	Canary	Orange,	Yellow,
Phosphine,	Scarlet,	Red,	Ultramarine,
Brown,	Black,	Regina,	Soluble Blue,

The majority of our Dyes are entirely soluble in boiling water, and will dye without the addition of other ingredients.

The above may be procured through any London Merchant, or of the Proprietors,

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,

10a, Coleman Street, London.

N.B.—Be sure and write for Judson's Dye.

14oc-66 o-a-w 651 Oct. 14th, 1865.

OAKEY & SONS'

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH, EMERY BLACK LEAD, &C.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Emery, Black Lead, Glass and Emery Paper, and Glass Cloth.

INDIA-RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS, &c.

WELLINGTON MILLS,

172, *Blackfriars Road, S., London.*

15ja-66 o-a-w 627 July 15th, 1865.

MISCELLANEUOS,

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES,

EXPORT DRUGGISTS,

COLEMAN STREET, LONDO

TRADE MARK—B & B

Publish monthly a Price Current of nearly 3,000 Drugs, Chemical, Pharmaceutical, and Photographic Preparations, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c., and every description of Medical Sundries.

This is the most complete List ever published, and will be forwarded every month FREE OF ALL CHARGE, upon application.

⁂ As the latest fluctuations of the Market are always noted this List is invaluable to Chemists, Druggists, Storekeepers, and Surgeons.

t-a-m—6ja-66 565

COLTS' REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the

ENGLISH, AMERICAN, RUSSIAN, PRUSSIAN,

and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's celebrated Revolving

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS,

AND

PISTOL-CARBINES

Pistol with attachable stock) Exhibition Prize Medal awarded, 1862 Beware of Counterfeits Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks

HOLSTERS BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION.

Address—

COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON.

Also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

25ma o-a-f 585 March 25th, 1865.

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN.

OSTEOEIDON.

Patent, March 1st, 1862.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for those long resident in warm climates.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

DENTISTS.

Diploma 1815.

27, Harley Street, Cavendish Square, and 4 doors from the Railway Bridge, Ludgate Hill, London;

Liverpool: 134, Duke Street.
Birmingham: 65, New Street.

Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars as to the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression of the mouth, so as to enable Messrs. G. to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth.

Gabriel's Celebrated Odontalgique, for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 2s. per bottle. Patent White Enamel for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change colour, 5s. and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Gutta Percha 1s. 6d. per box.

Gabriel's Practical Treatise on the Teeth, which explains the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method, may be had of their Agents, or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

13my-66 599 May 13th, 1865.

INDIGESTION & STOMACHIC WEAKNESS

PEPSINE

T. MORSON AND SON,

Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturers of the far-famed PEPSINE WINE, are enabled to offer the purest and surest substitute for the Gastric Juice,

ITS USE IS NOW UNIVERSAL.

Sold in Bottles 4, 8, & 16 ozs., and obtainable of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Morson's Pepsine Lozenges, Powder, Patent Gelantine, and all Granular Preparations, &c.

Manufacturers of Chemical, Pharmaceutical and Photographical Preparations.

T. MORSON AND SON,
19 *and* 46, *Southampton Row, London.*

⁂ Orders (payable in London), are most carefully shipped.

14ja-66 490

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPER AND BAKERS,

BRADE AND BISCUITS.

SHANGHAE.

WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.

Chemists & Druggists,

NANKIN ROAD, near THE BUND,

SHANGHAI.

大 藥 房

tf 512 Shanghai, 1st October, 1864.

Wm. DATO and Co.,

GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

SHANGHAI.

Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban.

tf Shanghai, 4th April, 1862.

[*Edited by* R. ALEXANDER JAMIESON. *Printed & Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.*]

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD," JANUARY 6, 1866.

SHANGHAI TEA, SILK, COTTON, AND OPIUM RETURNS FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1ST, 1865.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	*Cleared*	*Destination.*	*Congou.*	*Souchong.*	*Oolung.*	*Flowery Pekoe.*	*Brick.*	*Total Black.*	*Japan Unclassed.*	*Sorts.*	*Young Hyson.*	*Hyson.*	*Hyson Skin.*	*Twankay.*	*Imperial.*	*Gun Powder.*	*Total Green.*
Total as per last	Report, ...	....	204728.65	...	...	...	...	204728.65	1150 81	1941.14	15173 29	7824.73	45.65	2187.62	4920.76	13466.23	56710.23
Patrician, ...	Jan. 4	London,	4955.39	...	...	...	...	4955.39	192.23	351.00	1943.48	1164.59	...	266.47	689.66	1334.01	5941.44
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			209684.04	...	...	...	...	209684.04	1343.04	2292.14	17116.77	8989.32	45.65	2454.09	5610.42	14800.24	62651.67
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship	*Cleared*	*Destination*	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung.*	*Flowery Pekoe.*	*Brick.*	*Total Black.*	*Japan Unclassed.*	*Sorts.*	*Young Hyson.*	*Hyson.*	*Hyson Skin.*	*Twankay.*	*Imperial.*	*Gun Powder.*	*Total Green.*
Total as per last	Report	....	4154.37	...	...	51.30	11223.32	15428.99	20.58	160 64	...	1297.94	..	...	...	...	1479.18
Ganges, ...	Dec. 19	Hongkong,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.38	...	...	...	...	5.38
Ying-tse-fei, ...	„ 6	Tientsin,	...	...	...	...	486.76	486.76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriflamme, ...	„ 19	Hongkong,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114.80	...	...	...	...	114.80
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	....	4154.37	...	...	51.30	11710.08	15915.75	20.58	160.64	...	1418.12	...	...	...	..	1599.36

UNITED STATES.

Ship.	*Cleared.*	*Destination.*	*Congou.*	*Souchong.*	*Oolung.*	*Flowery Pekoe.*	*Brick.*	*Total Black.*	*Japan Unclassed.*	*Sorts.*	*Young Hyson.*	*Hyson.*	*Hyson Skin.*	*Twankay.*	*Imperial.*	*Gun Powder.*	*Total Green.*
Total as per last	Report......	....	2458.60	...	...	...	...	2458.60	2179.31	334.89	28596.25	5712.61	715.98	3520.47	6002 23	6691.93	53753.67
J. N. Cushing, ...	Dec. 22	New York.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3617.94	892.02	28 58	416.19	757.41	1172.34	6884.48
Memento, ...	„ 28	„ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2486.21	323.04	29.50	122.23	680.87	648.05	4289 90
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			2458.50	...	...	...	...	2458.60	2179.31	334.89	34700.40	6927 67	774.06	4058.89	7440.51	8512.32	64928.05

SILK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship	*Cleared*	*Destination*	*Raw*		*Thrown*		*Total.*		JAPAN *Re-exports*		JAPAN *Transhipment*		*Coarse.*		*Refuse.*		*Cocoons.*	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls.	Bales	Piculs.	Bales	Piculs.
Total as per last	Report	....	31738	25220.84	32	30.78	31771	25251.62	101	86.91	4049	...		18.53	981	1847.34	....	
Ganges, ...	Dec. 19	Great Britain	150	119.62	5	4.35	155	123.97	...	...	...	...	......		..	...	....	
Earl Dalhousie...	„ 21	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......		51	171.15	....	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......		...	...	....	
			31888	25340.46	38	35.13	31926	25375.59	101	86.91	4049	...		18.53	1032	2018.49	....	
			......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	......		...	...	....	

THE CONTINENT.

Ship.	*Cleared.*	*Destination*	*Raw*		*Thrown*		*Total*		JAPAN. *Re-exports*		JAPAN. *Transhipment*		*Coarse*		*Refuse*		*Cocoons*	
			Bales.	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls	Pls.	Bales.	Piculs	Bls.	Piculs
Total as per last	Report	....	6115	4831.63	41	34.77	6156	4866.40	141	110.66	1269	....	8	13.74	12	22.10		156.86
Labourdonnais,..	...	France	102	85.19	...	...	102	85.19	...	...	...	....	....		...	...		......
			6217	4916.82	41	34.77	6258	4951.59	141	110.66	1269	......	8	13.74	12	22.10		156 86
			......		....		...	...	...	...	......	......	....		......		....	

COTTON.

SHIP.	*Cleared*	GREAT BRITAIN. *Export*	GREAT BRITAIN. *Re-export*	GREAT BRITAIN. *Transhipped*	HONGKONG. *Export*	HONGKONG. *Re-export*	HONGKONG. *Transhipped*	COAST PORTS. *Export*	COAST PORTS. *Re-export*	COAST PORTS. *Transhipped*	JAPAN. *Export*	JAPAN. *Re-export*	JAPAN. *Tran-shipped*	AMERICA. *Export*	AMERICA. *Re-export*	AMERICA. *Tran-shipped*	TOTAL. *Piculs.*
Total as per last Report		...	...	...	47,977	3,158	1,767	31,867	947	...	375	...	...	...	...	...	86,091
Queen of the East......	Dec. 30	...	...	...	929	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	929
Shooey Leen............	... 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Prata	... 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	788	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	788
Dumbarton..............	... 30	...	...	...	1,391	289	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1680
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	50,297	3,447	1,767	32,699	947	...	375	...	...	...	...	...	89,532

OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 30TH, 1865.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	*Malwa.* Weight.	*Patna.* Chests.	*Patna.* Weight.	*Benares.* Chests.	*Benares.* Weight.	*Turkey.* Chests.	*Turkey.* Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels, ...	1,135½	1,135.50	95	114.00	20	24.00	4	2.88
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imported direct to the shore	...	...	2	2.40	...	...	...	...
Total	1,135½	1,135.50	97	116.40	20	24.00	4.	2.88

	Malwa. Chests.	*Malwa.* Weight.	*Patna.* Chests.	*Patna.* Weight.	*Benares.* Chests,	*Benares.* Weight.	*Persian.* Chests.	*Persian.* Weight.
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	51½	51.50	194	232.80	44	52.80	2	2.00

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	*Chinkiang.* Chests.	*Chinkiang.* Weight	*Kiukiang.* Chests.	*Kiukiang.* Weight.	*Hankow.* Chests.	*Hankow.* Weight.	*Chefoo.* Chests.	*Chefoo.* Weight	*Tientsin.* Chests.	*Tientsin.* Weight.	*Newchwang.* Chests.	*Newchwang.* Weight	*Ningpo.* Chests.	*Ningpo.* Weight	*Foochow.* Chests.	*Foochow.* Weight.	*Hongkong.* Chests.	*Hongkong.* Weight.	*Takao.* Chests.	*Takao.* Weight.	*Total.* Chests.	*Total.* Weight.
Malwa...	63	63.00	81	81.00	104	104.00	267	267.00	...	...	...	...	7½	7.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	522½	522.50
Patna	3	3.60	...	...	...	...	6	7.20	...	...	...	...	5	6.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	16.80
Benares	1	1.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.20
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4.00
	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	67	67.80	81	81.00	105	105.00	273	274.20	...	...	...	...	15½	16.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	541½	544.50

FIELD GLASSES.—BURROW'S
BINOCULAR FIELD and SEA GLASSES.
Finest Quality. Specially Mounted, to stand Climate

£3. 13s. 6d., £6. 6s., and £8. 8s. Power in proportion to price.

ALUMINIUM GLASSES,
EXTREMELY LIGHT,
£10. 10s., £14. 14s., £16. 16s., and £18. 18s.
The Large Glass at £18. 18s. (6 by 5 inches) is one of the most POWERFUL yet made.
Address, with Remittance:

W. & J. BURROW, MALVERN, ENGLAND.

Telescoppes, Opera Glasses, Aneroid Barometers, &c.

CAUTION.—BURROW'S Glasses bear their Name and Address.

To order through Messrs SMITH, ELDER, & Co., or Messrs GRINDLAY & Co.
14oc-66 o-a-f 652. Oct. 14th, 1865.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION, &c.
Established 1820.

The following articles, of the best quality, for Sporting and Military purposes, may be had of all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.
CHEMICALLY-PREPARED CLOTH, FELT AND PAPER WADDINGS.
Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Guns, and Wire Cartridges for Killing Game at Long Distances

FREDERIK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, Upper Thames Street, London, E. C.
CONTRACTORS TO HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT.
Wholesale only.
15jn-66 o-a-f 628 July 15th, 1865

TUPPER & Co's
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON AND PATENT TILES,
FOR
ROOFS, SHEDS, CHURCHES, OUT-BUILDINGS, &c.

In order to protect the Public, all Tupper & Co.'s Manufactures are marked,
"TUPPER & COMPY., Manufacturers.
"61a, *Moorgate Street, London*,
"WORKS—LIMEHOUSE AND BIRMINGHAM."
With either of their brands, Best/Best TC with Crown over; Best Cross Daggers; or G in Circle.

For Prices, Drawings, and general information, apply through any respectable London house, or to the Manufacturers direct.

61a. *MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.*
*** Catalogues forwarded on application.

CAUTION.
... Inferior qualities are being sold as Tupper & Co.'s make.—
6-a-f 24de 550 December 24th, 1864.

At the North-China Herald Office.
Bills of Lading per ship.
Charter Parties.
Powers of Attorney, and Wills.
Protests, English and American.
Comprador Check Books.
Shipping Orders, in Book.
Bills of Exchange, in Book.
Blank Forms of Custom-house Permits for Shipping and Lading Goods.
Shipping Article.
Bill of Sale.
Declaration of Ownership.
Ship's Wages List.

NOW Ready, and for Sale at the Office of this Paper:—
Documents relating to the Dissolution of the French Municipal Council.
Price $0.50.
"North-China Herald" Office,
Shanghai, Nov. 11th, 1865.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Dec 30	Express	B. str	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	Dec 29	General	David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 31	Kiangse	A. str.	517		Ningpo	.. 30	do	Russell and Co
.. 31	Hirado	B. str.	1630	McQueen	Hankow	.. 28	do	Dent and Co
.. 31	Tunsin	B. str.	610	Bound	Hankow	.. 27	do	Geo. Barnet and Co
.. 31	Moyune	A. str	700	Johnson	Hankow	.. 28	do	Russell and Co
Jan 1	Oanita	B. ship	1165	White	Fuchau	.. 21	Poles	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 2	Express	B. str	293	Whitelow	Ningpo	Jan 1	General	David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 2	Queensland	B. bark	413	Relley	Fuchau	Dec 13	Poles.	Russell and Co
.. 2	America	Bre bq	444	Hoper	Keelung	.. 13	Coals	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 2	Dorothey	Ha. bq	198	Meye	Swatow	.. 9	Sugar etc	Oxford and Co
.. 2	Express	B. bark	365	Dall	Nagasaki	.. 27	General	Order
.. 2	Sailors Home	B. ship	1244	Bryans	Cardiff	July 13	Coals	Order
.. 3	Szechuen	A. str.	543	Johnson	Ningpo	Jan 2	General	Russell and Co
.. 3	Sea Witch	B. bark	373	Hughes	Hongkong	Dec 6	Rice	D. Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 3	Suwo Nada	A. str.	1802	Jayne	Hongkong	.. 30	General	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 4	Solent	B. ship	732	Paige	Singapore	Nov 2	do	Gibb, Livingston & Co
.. 4	Express	B. str	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	Jan. 3	do	David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 4	Finzel	B. bark	——	Hicks	Fuchau	Dec 22	Poles	Master
.. 4	Napoleon III.	B. ship	900		Fuchau	.. 20	do	Dow and Co.
.. 5	Szechuen	A. str.	543	Johnson	Ningpo	Jan 4	General	Russell and Co
.. 5	Shansa	A. str	561	Perkins	Hankow	Dec 31	do	Russell and Co
.. 5	Rona	B. str.	784	Morrison	Chefoo	Jan 3	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 5	Cadiz	B. str.	481	Soames	Yokohama	Dec 31	Mails, etc	Wm. Davison, for Agent
.. 5	Fenella	Chi str.	179		Chusan			Chinese Government
.. 5	Tasso	B. bark	204	Holmwood	Nagasaki	Jan 1	Coals	Glover and Co
.. 5	Sophie	Ha. sch			Swatow	Dec —	General	Order
.. 5	Esmok	B. bark	834	Montgomery	Fuchau	.. 26	Poles	Frazar and Co
.. 5	Kirkland	B. ship			Sunderland		Coals	Order

DEPARTURES.
FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

Date.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
Dec 30	Valetta	B. bark	386	Cavanah	Y'ma & S.Fr'co	Sun., etc	G. Gunther
.. 30	Taiwah	A. str	243	Andrews	H'kow & P'ts		H. Fogg and Co
.. 30	Shooey Leen	B. str.	492	Mann	Fuchau	C'ton, etc	J. H. Wignall and Co
.. 30	Granada	B. str.	386	Cates	Yokohama	Silk, etc	Wm. Davison, for the Agent
.. 30	Appellina	B. brig	308	Chambers	Fuchau	Ballast	Reid and Co
.. 31	Kiang-loong	A. str.	945	West	H'kow & Ports		Augustine Heard and Co
.. 31	Fire Queen	A. str	1125	Gray	H'kow & Ports		Russell and Co
.. 31	Chusan	B. str.	134	Burdis	Nagasaki	Sun., etc	E. A. Reynolds
.. 31	Dilkhoosh	B. ship	815	Thompson	Fuchau	Ballast	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 31	Fenella	B. str.	179		Cruise		Chinese Government
.. 31	Dumbarton	B. str	954	Shaw	Hongkong	C'ton, etc	Gibb, Livingston Co and
.. 31	America	[illegible]					
Jan 1	Sze-chuen	A. str.	543	Johnson	Ningpo	Ballast	Russell and Co
.. 1	Oriflamme	A. str	634	Lane	S. F'co v Yma	Tea, etc	Russell and Co
.. 1	Trebalgan	B. ship	1171	Lewis	Fuchau	Ballast	Blain, Tate and Co
.. 1	Hercules	B. str.		Parkes	Ningpo		Captain
.. 2	Express	B. str.	296	Whitelow	Ningpo	Opl., &c	David Sassoon, Sons and
.. 3	Diamond	B. bark	399	Robertson	Yokohama	Stores	Russell and Co
.. 3	J. H. Wills, Jr.	B. bark	239	Clifford	Amoy S'pore	C'ton &c	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 3	Queen of the East	B. ship	453	Rees	Hongkong	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 3	Sze-chuen	A. str.	553	Johnson	Ningpo	Opl., etc	Russell and Co
.. 4	Moyune	A. str.	700	Johnson	H'kow & Ports		Dent and Co
.. 4	Hirado	B. str	1630	McQueen	Hkow & Ports		Dent and Co
.. 4	Tunsin	B. str	610	Bound	Ningpo	Part O'ns	Geo. Barnet and Co
.. 4	Emily W. Seyburn	A. schr	333	Armstrong	Nagasaki	Sun., etc	Nichol Latimer and Co
.. 4	Como	B. ship	1073	Jonas	Amoy & S'pore	C'ton, &c	Dent and Co
.. 4	Perpetua	A. brig	273	Gimman	Fuchau	Ballast	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 4	Swallow	A. schr	107	Warren	Nagasaki	Stores	Master
.. 5	China	Pru bq	182	Ohlsen	Hongkong	Ballast	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
.. 5	Quang-foong	B. bark	236	Taylor	Hongkong	Re-exp'ts	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
.. 5	Szechuen	A. str	543	Johnson	Ningpo	Opl., etc	Russell and Co.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, JANUARY 6, 1866.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captains.	Consignees.	Destination.	Remarks
Anna	Ap 12	A. str	63		H. Fogg and Co	*Laid up*	
Cadiz	Jan 5	B. str.	481	Soames	Wm. Davison, for the Agent		
China		B. str.	25	Schroom	Trautmann and Co	*Laid up*	
China	Dec 28	Ha str	648	Moller	Siemssen and Co	H'kg & C'ton	sld 5inst
City of Nantes	Dec 27	B. str.	214	Gibson	Dow and Co	Chefoo	To-day
Cricket	Oct 18	Chi. str	82	Lovell	Chinese Government		
Dupleix	Dec 24	Fr. str	872	Mellisan	Messageries Imperiales	Yokohama	24h.f.Mail
Elfin	Nov 18	Chi str	116	Dalrymple	Chinese Government		
Enterprise	Mar 22	A. str	107		H. Fogg and Co	*Laid up*	
Faust			30			*Laid up*	
Fenella	Jan 5	Chi str	179		Chinese Government		
Pei-ma	Oct 1	B. str.	121	Bird	Moses and Co	..	
Gazelle	July 6	B. str.	40		Wm. Pustau and Co	*Laid up*	
Ganges	Dec 25	B. str.	742	Bernard	Wm. Davison, for the Agent	Hongkong	9th inst
Grete	Jan 17	Pru. str	30		Wm. Pustau and Co	*Laid up*	
Heachew		B. str.	30	Comstock	Captain Patridge		
Hiogo	Dec 28	B. str.	243	Pritchard	T. Kroes and Co		
Lancefield	Mar 23	A. str	950		Russell and Co	Repairing	
Little Mary	Oct 22	B. str.	80	Simmons	T. S. Smith		
Mercury	June 28	B. str.	138	Baynton	Reid and Co	*Laid up*	
Nanzing	Dec 2	Br str.	319	Tulloch	Trautmann and Co		
Pluto	Nov 29	Chi str		Parkes	Chinese Government		
Promise	Dec 23	B. str.	262	Sutherland	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Rona	Jan 5	B. str.	784	Morrison	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Shanse	Jan 5	A. str.	561	Perkins	Russell and Co		
Shanquan		B. str.	30	Schroem	Trautmann and Co.	*Laid up*	
Suwo Nada	Jan 3	A. str.	1802	Jayne	Augustine Heard and Co	Hongkong	7th inst
Tanquai		B. str.	20	Lynch		*Laid up*	
Taurus		B. str.	25	Smith		..	
Yatlee	Feb 19	A. str.	60	Lowell	Russell and Co	..	
Wah-Loong-Fei	Sept 10	B. str.	45		Geo. Barnet and Co	..	
Waratah	Dec 29	B. str.	256	Oliver	Moses and Co	Fuchau	sld 5 inst
Whampoa	Dec 25	B. str.	115	Earle	David Sassoon, Sons and Co	*Laid up*	
Ying-tsze-fei	Dec 12	B. str.	315	Stocks	Trautmann and Co		

34 *Steamers.*]

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION	Remarks
Adeline	Dec 11	B. brig	232	Ramsey	A. R. Tilby and Co	Amoy	Imdt
Aerolite	Nov 30	B. ship	911	Alleyne	Smith, Kennedy and Co		Dischg
America	Jan 2	Bre. bq	444	Hoper	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Amoy Trader	Dec 28	Pru. bg			Order		
Anglo Saxon	Dec 15	B. ship	693	Plummer	Smith, Kennedy and Co	F'chau, N.Y.	Imdt
Ann Sanderson	Oct 23	B. brig	252	Sanderson	Captain	Australia	Early
Bolina	Aug 25	B. bark	433	Russell	Order		
Brema	Nov 12	Bre bq	450	Weyhausen	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Hongkong	6th inst
Calypso	Dec 29	A barq	566	Ring	Augustine Heard and Co		Dischg
Catalpa	Aug 18	A. bark	243	Stevens	Frazar and Co		Laid up
Catherina	Dec 28	Pru bg	263	Jannen	Siemssen and Co		Dischg
Cobang	Ju 25	B. bark	327	Fullerton	A. R. Tilby and Co		S Ft or Ch
Coromandel	Dec 17	B. ship	738	Smith	Master	Fuchau	Early
Dhigentia	Dec 1	B. ship	650	Porter	Frazar and Co		Ft. or Ch
Dorothea	Jan 2	Ha. bq	198	Meye	Oxford and Co		Disch'g
Duck	Jy 21	B. ch	145		P. F. Cama and Co		Laid up
Elizabeth	Aug 10	B. bark	442	Moore	A. R. Tilby and Co	Swatow	Early
Elizabeth	Dec 12	Dut bg	221	Boa	T. Kroes and Co		Ft or Ch
Eliza Mary	Nov 30	B. schr	126	Graham	Glover and Co	Nagasaki	Early
Empress	Jan 2	B. bark	365	Dall	Order		Dischg
Esmok	Jan 5	B. bark	834	Montgomery	Frazar and Co		
Eunice Nicholas	Dec 18	B. ship			Dow and Co	Fuchau	sld 5 inst
Finzel	Jan 4	B. bark		Hicks	Dow and Co		
Fred. Warren	Nov 9	B. ship	1200	Phinney	Frazar and Co		Ft or Ch
Garell	Sept 7	B. bark	242	Legrow	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Grasmere	Nov 10	B. bark	463	Stockman	Jardine, Matheson and Co	New York	Early
Hotspur	Dec 8	B. bark		Corrigel	Smith, Kennedy and Co	New York	
Horatio	Nov 30	A. ship	460	Drew	Bull, Peardon and Co	New York	Early
Indus	Aug 17	B. ship	617	Allsop	Olyphant and Co	New York	Early
James Miller	Oct 23	A. schr	470	Carbonett	Captain	Hongkong	
Jubilee	Dec 21	B. ship			Gilman and Co		Dischg
Kaffir Chief	Oct 18	B. schr	186	Hoole	Glover and Co		Ft. or Ch
Keen-ta	Feb 1	B. bark	286	Gall	Capt. Patridge		
Kirkland	Jan 5	B. bark			Order		Dis'ing
Lizzie Allen	Dec 7	F. schr	325	Dunn	Master		Ft or Ch
Lizzie Boggs	Dec 11	A. bark	449	Dutzer	Augustine Heard and Co		Dischg
Macedon	Dec 17	B. bark	406	Summerfield	Borneo C'pany Limited		Ft. or Ch.
Malacca	Dec 1	B. bark	565	Jemsen	Chinese	Amoy	Early
Malvina Vidal	Dec 15	Dut sh		Kissal	Siemssen and Co		Ft or Ch
Napoleon III.	Jan 4	B. ship	900		Master		
Nimroud	Jy 8	B. ship	1022	Oughton	J. H. Wignall and Co		Ft or Ch
Oanita	Jan 1	B. ship	1165	White	Jardine, Matheson and Co		Dis'ing
Oliver Cutts	Dec 15	B. bark		Ray	Augustine Heard and Co	Bakers Islands	ld 5 inst
Petchelee	Dec 7	B. bark	356	Foster	Dent and Co	London	Early
Peter Denny	Dec 3	B. ship	997	Adam	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Petrel	May 31	B. schr	267	Lewis	Dent and Co		Laid up
Prince Alfred	Dec 28	B. ship	813	Thirkell	Smith, Kennedyand Co.		Dischg
Queensland	Jan 2	B. bark	413	Relley	Russell and Co		..
Queen of the Avon	Dec 15	B. brig	161	Hopper	Russell and Co		Ft or Ch
Rajah of Cochin	Oct 17	B. ship	1008	Birkett	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	London	Imdt
Sailors' Home	Jan 2	B. ship	1244	Bryans	Order		Dis'ing
Sarah and Maria	Dec 29	Bre bq	400	Gode	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		Ft. or Ch
Sea Witch	Jan 3	B. bark	373	Hughes	David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Solent	Jan 4	B. ship	732	Paige	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Sophie	Jan 5	Ha sch			Order		
Spirit of the Deep	Nov 28	B. ship	620	Hewitt	Jardine, Matheson and Co.	Yokohama	Imdt
Tasso	Jan 5	B. bark	204	Holmwood	Glover and Co		
Victoria		A. bark	450	Morse	Drucker and Co		Ft. or Ch

58 *Vessels.*]

HULKS.

Name	Commander	Flag	Tons	Agents
Berwick Walls	Barclay	(Floating Hospital)		
Bethel				
Kingsan	Brown	American ship		Augustine Heard and Co
Lady McNaughton	Green	British ship	570	M. I. Steam-ship Company
Louisa		British ship	90	T. R. Wheelock
Melbourne	Friday	British barque	594	Shaw, Brothers and Co
Ngapuhi		British ship	545	Harbor Master
Nimrod	Howard	British barque	262	H. I. M.'s Customs
Rosa	Richardson			F. R. Gamwell
Stirling	Lamb	British brig.	309	Dent and Co
Toy Fat	Caesar	Prussian barque	266	Wm. Pustau and Co